

HACTENUS INAUDITA: OR, ANIMADVERSIONS

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Curing the
Small Pox.

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proximum fateamur oportet. (& è contra) Eras. in
laud. Artis Med.*



LONDON,
Printed by J. M. for Jo. Martin, and J. Allestry,
at the Bell in St Paul's Church-yard, 1663.



IMPRIMATUR,

*Geo. Stradling, S.T.P. Rev.
in Christo Pat. Gilb.
Episc. Lond. à Sac.
Domestic.*

*Ex Æd. Sab.
7 Oñob.
1662.*



R. 1739.

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21



F O R

His highly Honored Friend

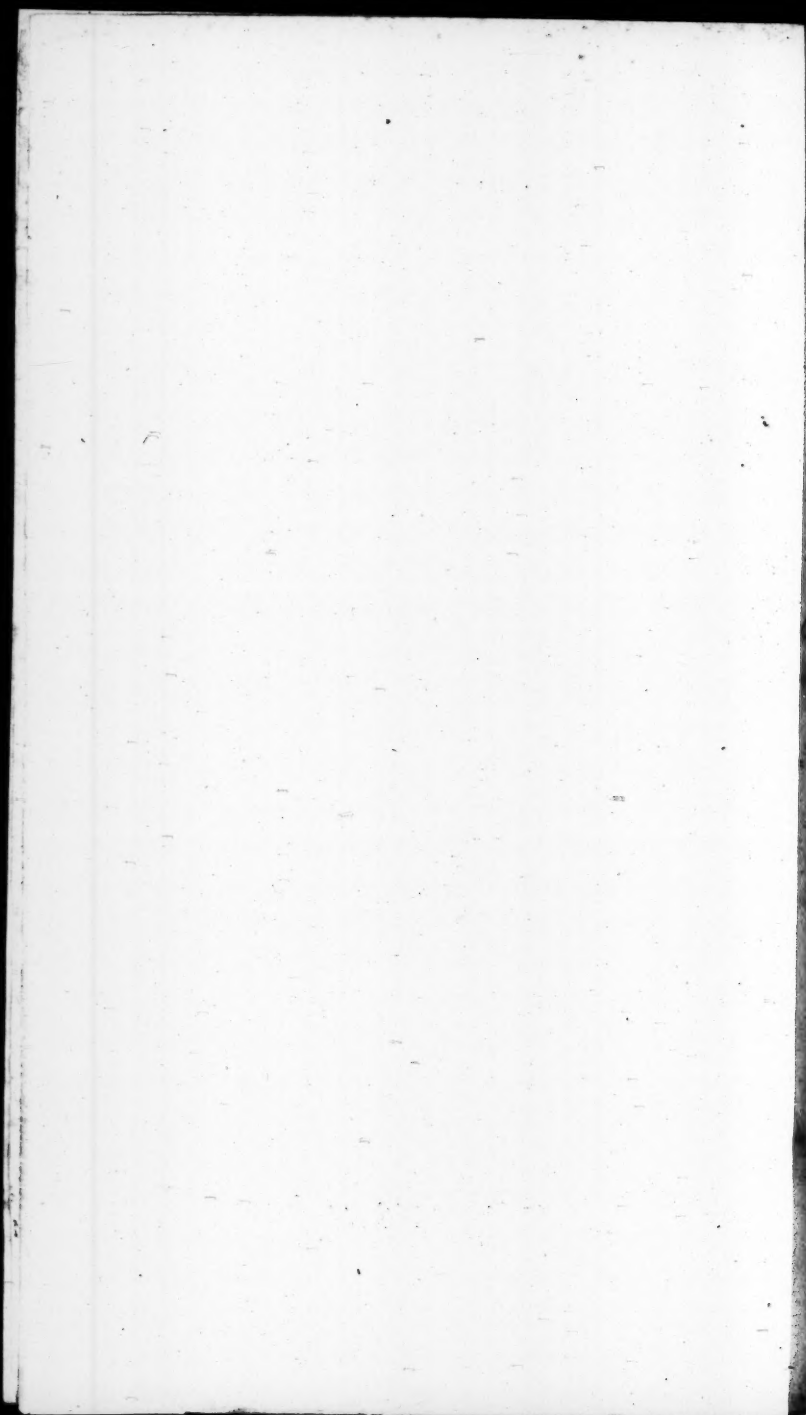
Mr. N. N.

S I R,

T *Here is herewith
sent you the Case
of your lately deceased
Friend, which you may
perceive was stated by
one Physitian, and re-
solved by another: If there
be any thing else wherein
I may serve you, pray
spare not to command,*

Sir,

Yours, &c.





SIR,

You know it is grown
to an Adage, *Medico*
& *Judici hominem occidere*
impunè licet : What need
then is there of all this
trouble about one particu-
lar, may those say who un-
derstand not the full drift
and scope of the Proverb ?
But let the Interpretation
thereof be what you please,
yet I am, for mine own
part thoroughly perswaded,
that if ^a *Agrippa* his scoffe ^{a cap. 83. de}
—*Sapissimè*, & *ferè se n-* ^{vanit. Scien.}
per plus periculi sit à Medico

A 4

ac

æ Medicinâ, quàm ipso morbo—have any truth in it, 'tis as often evidenc'd in the case of the Small Pox as in any other whatsoever: If therefore I present you with such a Method for the curing of them as perhaps till now you never heard of, pray in lieu thereof give me leave to beg a view of your judgment concerning it, that so I may see how far the lash of *Agrippa's* Censure reaches my self : For I do here ingenuously protest, that some have dyed under mine hands of the same disease, whose lives possibly might have been preserved, if
this

(9)

this Method, and such Medicines be indeed so very proper in the foresaid Malady, as is pretended.

My presumption without dispute is very great, but your Candour is so well known to me, that that I'll venture; it would be improper in the highest degree to appeal to any of those who are by ^b *Manardus* call'd *Medici ex Commentario*, or by ^c *Galen* ^{b lib.7. Epist. cap.2.} *βιβλίῳ κυβερνήται*: No, no, recourse must be had to a true Son of the Art, who walks the *Via Regia* on the Legs of Reason and Experience (to use ^d *Galen's* ^{d lib.8. de Comp. Phar. Secund. Loc. to cap.6.} *similitude*) and knows how

to make use of the Crutch of Analogisme, when the other two are at a *nè plus ultra*. This, Sir, was it which pitched my thoughts upon you, whom though it has been mine honour to know for divers years, yet could I never discern which of your foresaid Legs craved the Crutch : Your Reason and Experience being so equally paired, that, without the least arrogancy, what was said by him of o'd may be said by you: Ἀτελὲς πείρα ἀλογῶ καὶ λόγῳ ἀπειρῶ.

June 3.

On Tuesday the third of June last a Gentleman sending for his usual Apothecary, acquainted him that

that he had got cold (as he conceived) by leaving off some clothes, and desired something that might dispose him to sweat, hoping thereby his distemper might be removed, as formerly, in in like cases, he had experienced. The Apothecary being willing to serve his friend, and understanding he was very costive, advised him to admit of a familiar Clyster in the afternoon, and to bedward he should be furnished according to his desire; whereupon an ordinary Clyster was given, which moved twice, and at night this Draught——

Rec. aqu. card. ben. rutæ ā
ʒi. ss.

3i. ss. *aqu. cordial. Saxon.* 3i.
aqu. theriacal. 3vi. *spiritus*
croci gutt. iv. *syrupi Lujul.*
papaerratici ā. 3vi. To-

ward morning he fell into
 a breathing sweat, and
 found much ease; but sup-
 posing that more stools
 would do him the more
 good, he took (of his own
 accord) some Infusion of
 Damask-Roses in Whey,
 and had two motions more.

June 4.

That afternoon he sent for
 the Apothecary again, told
 him that he was somewhat
 better, but withal desired
 to have what he further
 judged proper in that case;
 who presently perceiving
 that the Small Pox were
 coming

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coming forth very fast, wished him to go into bed, and send for a Physitian; to both which motions of his the Patient forthwith yielded, and did accordingly: I must here only tell you, that the Gentleman was about 39 or 40 years of age, of a good (save somewhat inclining to a full) habit of body; very temperate he was, one that used much and moderate exercise in overseeing his great store of business: In short, his constitution, before this distemper, came as nigh to that they call *Temperamentum temperatum*, as at such an age, and in such an habit,

bit, you usually meet with.

June 4.

The Physitian finding him in this condition, prescribes as followeth ;--*Rec. aqu. papav. rhead. lactuc. ā. ʒi. ss. syrupi garyophil. diacod. ā. ʒvj. olei vitrioli parum, misce, capiat per partes hanc nocte. Rec. aqu. cord. frig. saxon. ros. damasc. ā. ʒi. vini albi. ʒiij. syrupi garyophyll. violarum. ā. ʒi. ss. confect. al-kermes. ʒij. olei vitrioli ad aciditatem intensiorem. Capiat cras ad libitum.*

June 5.

On Thursday nothing else was directed ; but on

June 6.

Friday these things were ordered ;—*Rec. Vini Hispanici ʒiij Aqu. Papav. rhead. fragrer. ā. ʒi. ss. ros. damasc.*

damasc. ʒi. aqu. theriacal. 3vi.
 Syrupi garyophyll. diacodii. ā.
 ʒij. confect. alķermes. ʒi. olei
 vitriol. ad aciditatem inten-
 sam, capiat per cochlearia :
 And because great store of
 sleep was conceived very
 useful, Rec. diacodii ʒiiij.
 olei vitrioli ad aciditatem,
 misce, capiat cochlearia duo
 in berâ horâ somni, & sic
 augendo per cochlearia, si
 minus dormierit.

Rec. herb. salvia. fragr.
 aquileæ, pentaphyll. ros. rub.
 ā. ʒiiij. Coqu. in aqu. f. qu. f.
 Col. ʒi. ss. adde diamor. mell.
 ros. ā. ʒiiij. alumin. p. l. ʒij.
 M. F. Garg. Cap. sæpe, &
 diglutiat aliquantum.

That day and night all
 the

June 7.

the *Julap*, and the four ounces of *Diacodium*, were taken ; but not finding him the next day to have slept as was expected, the *Julap* was renewed with two ounces of *Diacodium*, and four ounces of *Diacodium* more, with *Oyl of Vitriol* as before ; which four ounces, a mischance hapning (if you'll call it so) was lost in the carriage ; so that having nothing all that day besides the *Julap*, but common *Puisan*, and not yet sleeping as was desired the Pox began to flat, (surely it was for want of the four ounces of *Diacodium* and all things else run to loss and ruine. T

(17)

To retrieve which, on
Sunday this Prescript was *June 8.*
given, *Rec. Diacodii: ʒiiij*
Ol. Vitriol. ad aciditatem in-
tensam ; with Directions
likewise to drink Sack
now and then, to send
them forth again : But
that being likely to prove
more days work than one,
expectation was patiently
had till *Wednesday*, (the
great business of procu-
ring sleep being by this
four ounces likely to be
obtained,) save that on
Tuesday the former gargle *June 10.*
was repeated. On *Wed- June 11.*
nesday therefore to do his
work effectually, the Oracle
dictated thus ; *Rec. Diaco-*
B *dii.*

dii: 3iiij Ol. Vitriol. qu. s.
 this was to be used as formerly: There went then also *Diamori. mell. Rosac. ā 3ij.* and the next thing sent for was a Coffin; for on
June 12. Thursday he fell into a *De-*
June 13. lirium, and on *Friday* about twelve at night he died.

This, S^r, is the Case I implore your Judgment in; and to it shall only add, That there was neither decay of strength, nor bad symptoms concomitant, other than are before spoke of, which I humbly conceive are not so horrid as in the foresaid disease (at such an Age)
 Phy-

Physitians very familiarly meet with in their practice.

I should here, S^r, have put a period to your present trouble, but that I have a scruple or two more to propose to you; the first is, concerning something that was done before the Physitian came; and the next will be a *Quære* or two, concerning what happened after.

Much blame there was laid upon procuring of Stools by the *Clyster*, and Infusion, because purging in this case cannot but be dangerous, as well as Bleeding or Vomiting; witness all the good-wives in a whole

Countrey : What wonder then if the Doctor's Prescripts failed, when the Patient was so strangely Physick'd er'e he came at him ?

It is not my design to vex you with craving satisfaction to all the questions which are put about Bleeding, Purging, and even Vomiting in this Disease, (the Judgment of all the Learned Physitians, whose Practice I ever convers'd with, hath fully convinc'd me, that it is possible for Indications to be so strong as that all three may by a skilful Artist be sometimes profitably used,) but I pray, S^r, tell me whether
such

such Purging, at such a time, and in such a case as this, could be indeed so very hurtful?

He had about four Stools in those two days before the Pox appeared, and one in about forty hours after, throughout his whole sickness; now what great injury that could do is in my opinion as hard to be imagined, as what good it did, or might have done, is obvious. However I think it may be question'd, whether those Stools (if they did any harm) were not more occasioned by the great quantity of *Narcotiques*, than by the *Clyster*, and Infusion,

fusion, as we shall hear anon from the Learned *Mercurialis* ? And the same may be proposed concerning sleep ; it seeming rational to me, that he must have rested better if the Pox had been thrown out, than he possibly could with all this *Diacodium*, which kept that within his body which must inevitably cause all manner of bad symptoms ; and if *Sanctorius* made his observations aright, this cannot be otherwise, it being one of his ^e Aphorisms, That *Acrimonia perspirabilis re-*
tenti, vel sæpissimè petit ca-
put, turbat somnum, & par-
tium superiorum perspirati-
onem divertit.

^e Stat. Me-
 dicin. Sect. 4.
 Aph. 10.

I take it at present for granted, that our *Variolæ*, and *Morbilli*, were, in general, known to the *Greeks* under the names of *Exanthemata*, and *Ecthymata*, (as *Fœsius*, *Gorræus*, *Manardus*, and indeed almost all agree,) and to *Celsus*, *Pliny*, and other *Ancients*, by *Papulæ*, *Pustulæ*, *Pituitæ Eruptiones*, &c. Now upon search it will appear, that what their Judgment was is

summ'd up thus by ^f *Oribasius*,—*Qui hoc morbo vexantur, per cutem sunt vacuandi : nec procul est in altum attrahendum, ut per alvum aut vomitus fiat evacuatio. Sed nemo cogitet ne id consilii*

f Lib.7. Synops. ad Eustath. cap. 7.

dare, hujusmodi humores non esse per alvum evacuandos, quia in quibus humorum plenitudo infixæ est, primum est adhibenda purgatio ; quod si quis non faciet, sed prius discutere aggredietur, humores obstruet potius quàm percutem evacuat. And

that this was Galen's judgment also, will appear, if one consult the Case of

g Lib. 6. Epi-⁸ Simon, who laboured under the τα πλατεια εξανθήματα ; there he tells us plainly,

that if there be any matter redundant it must be taken off by bleeding, or purging, before any discussing Medicines be at all used :

Nay, when the ^h Exanthemata

b Lib. 5.
Meth. Med.
cap. 12.

mata were pestilential, all his Patients recovered who purged (and some who vomited,) before the *Pustulæ* appeared.

My next scruple is concerning the manner of Natures throwing out these humours, *viz.* Whether it be not by way of *Crisis* ? I stand not upon the terms of *Ebullitio*, *Fermentatio*, *Fusio*, *Coagulatio*, or any other whatever, but only *Quære* if there be not from the *Principium* (*Eruptionis*) to the *Status* one continued *Crisis* ? *Hipocrates* tells us in the foresaid case of *Simon* (*Textu* 22. See. *Fœsium*) that ἡμεῖς οὐκ ὠφέλεον, and
Hen-

Henricus gives the Reason,

i In Aph. 20. ---ⁱ *Quia illa Simonis Exanthemata nihil aliud erant*

lib. 1. *quàm Crisis quædam in cute vestigia.* Fracastorius tells

k Lib. 2. De me it is, ---^k *Quædam quasi*
Morb. Cont. *Crisis à naturâ facta :* And
cap. 2. *Amatus Lusitanus* quotes

l Cent. 3. *Avicen* thus, ---^l *Avicenna*
Curat. 18. in *inquit , & post eum cæteri*
Schol. *Medici testati sunt, quòd Va-*

riolarum , & Morbillorum
ad cutem eruptio , quædam à
naturâ non solùm constituta,
sed destinata Crisis sit: Well
then, if this be true, will it
not rationally follow, still
to use his words, --- *Quòd*
quando natura eam (Crisin)
conficere tentat, tunc Medi-
cus materiam fluere disposi-
tam,

*tam, condensare, aut à viâ
 suâ cohibere non debet, sed
 magis ipsam disponere, ut per
 eam viam incedat, per quam
 natura conatur expellere jux-
 ta illud Hippocratis, Quò
 Natura maximè vergit, per
 loca conferentia, eò ducere o-
 portet ; which same Apho-
 rism, saith Cardan, may be
 understood two ways, ^m Vel ^m In Aph.
de materiâ quæ jam excerni ^{21. lib. 1.}
*inceptit, vel quæ solùm est in
 motu ;* which, if I mistake
 not, reaches the present
 Case very fully.*

If then Nature ought
 not to be hindered in this
 Critical Evacuation, what
 need could there be imagi-
 ned of so vast a quantity
 of

ⁿ Alpius de
Med. Ægypt.
lib. 4. c. 1.

of *Diacodium* ? (except it were to lull him into a fools Paradise, like the ⁿ Ægyptians upon eating *Affion*, or *Opium*) to pass by the medley of simple and compound Waters, Wine, Alum, &c. where the coupling seems something to resemble that of *Mezentius*, whose Cruelty it was to yoke the living with the dead. And if it be as true, that *Instante Crisi nihil temerè movendum* (which is to be understood, as I humbly conceive, of any preposterously superinduced motion, and not only of purging, vomiting, or bleeding) but at that time

the

the Physitian should rather
 be a Spectatour then an A-
 ctor; what great need could
 be then of White-Wine,
 Sack and Alkermes, when
 Nature was doing her own
 work as well as could be
 desired?

What use there may be
 made of Wine in Fevers is
 not now the question; they
 who altogether condemn it
 are as much, I think, be-
 side the Cushion as *Hel-*
mont is, when he cracks how
 in few days, nay in few
 hours, he was wont to cure
 all Fevers, ° *Continuatas* & ° *de victus*
Intermittentes, by rejecting *Ratione.*
 Phlebotomy and giving
 wine; for there is a time
 for

p lib.6. Ob-
serv. 64. in
Schol.

for every thing—*Et data non apto tempore, vina nocent* : But I would know of you, whether Forestus hit not right when he thus determin'd it in this particular disease ? —*Vinum* ^p *aliquo modo concedi debet, in nequaquam rubrum sit : imo propter febrem, licet etiam sit album, in principio dandum non est, nisi post tres aut quatuor dies, cum jam inceperint Variolæ apparere. Ad hoc usque tempus (inquit Guainerius, capite proprio) Vinum omninò vitandum est. Et si Vinum dandum est in delicatis ac divitibus post apparitionem Variolarum, debet esse album, aquenū atque lymphatū*

num (eodem sic dicente) potius medicinaliter quàm cibaliter, ut Variolarum juvet egressum, idque in parvâ quantitate. Ubi tamen febris vehemens est, & dolor capitis insignis, ab eo abstinendum, nè in delirium ægri rapiantur.

But what now to quære concerning the *Diacodion* I do not well know, there appearing nothing, in my mind, urgent enough to require so much of it: 'Twas conceived he did not sleep enough, that is, he did not sleep always, and what wonder in that?

Vigilant enim magnâ ex parte, & graviter se habent, q Galen. in Aph. 71. Commen. 4.
ac

ac feбриunt vehementius agri, quanto propius ad Judicationem accedunt : Nay, pray tell me if it be not much better for the Patient to sleep somewhat less than usual, whilst this disease is in *Augmento*, then on the contrary?

Hippocrates hath rendred *Drowsiness* very suspicious to me in acute Fevers; there are but few cases, and those must be well timed, in which I can afford it a good word, because I find that he gives it so many bad ones : ἢ τὸ κατὰ δεικνύει κακόν, I should think was ill enough, (especially in his sense) and yet it seems to be

r in Coac.
& aliàs.

be but a favourable expression in his mouth, who frequently calls it ἐλάθριον, θανάσιμον, πονηρὸν, δύσκολον, ἐπικίνδυνον, κακόν, yea and κάκιστον too ; so that I ever judged it so far from laudable, that I never durst procure it on set purpose : Not that I am one of those who decry *Anodynes* ; for *Opium* is, in mine esteem, the best of Medicines (you have heard what a courtesie four grains of *Landanum Paracelsi* did me some years since) in some cases, if given in due time and dose ; but *Corruptio optimi pessima* holds here too ; for the sharper a sword is, there's the more

C dan-

danger when it comes to be wielded by the hand of a mad man: But shall we hear Galen treating how to order Symptoms? After a large and learned Discourse the result is this—

s lib. 12.
Meth. Med.
cap. 1.

Si fas est iis remediis, quæ morbum sanent, utendo, quod optamus, efficere, abstinendum à sapientibus medicamentis est, quæ vocantur Arduæ. Sin ex vigiliis, & viribus resolvendis, ad mortis discrimen æger tendat, tum profectò tempestivè ejusmodi medicamentis utare, scilicet non ignarus corporis habitum nonnihil ex his ledendam: lesionem tamen, quam mortem, potius eligendam. And

soon

soon after—*Hâc nimirum*
persuasione ipse quoque, ta-
met si omnium maximè ab usu
graviter sopientium abhor-
rens (^t for it is of this kind ^t *consule lib.*
of *Anodynes* he now talks) ^{5. de simpl.}
aliquando tamen ea & Coli- ^{Med. Facult.}
cis exhibeo, & iis qui vel ^{cap. 19.}
oculorum, vel aurium, vel
aliarum partium vehemen-
tissimo dolore cruciantur. In-
terim verò, & cùm ager ex
tenui destillatione, vigiliis,
& vehementi tussi urgetur,
Pauxillulum ejusmodi medi-
camenti offero, &c. And
what they are, he there tells
us, viz. *Quæ ex papaveris*
succo, Styrace, &c. But
elsewhere he gives us the
Dose of this *Diacodion*, and
C 2 the

the manner of using it, as well as how to prepare it: He approves of *Crito* and *Soranus*, their Compositions, one whereof allows ten Heads to every *Sextary* of water, and the other fifteen Heads to two *Sextaries*; as also of the middle way, wherein eight or nine Heads are to be macerated in each *Sextary*: He shews us how he made it both with *Sapa* and *Mel*, and the different use thereof; and then addes, "*Opus habent maximè bujusmodi Pharmacis ii, quibus tenuis fluxus à Capite ad asperam Arteriam destillat, non permittens cormire ob consequentem tussim:*

" de Comp.
Pharm. sec.
Loc. lib. 7.
cor. 2.

sim: He tells us it is never to be given but when the symptom is urgent; and that is *Urgens, quod majori auxilio opus habet*; and in such a case *Diacodion* may be given to the quantity of two large spoonfulls,—*Augēbis autem, & minues hanc copiam ad magnitudinem corporis cui exhibiturus es, respiciens item ad ætatem, & anni horam, &c.*

But what, I pray, might *Galen's* largest spoon contain? The reason why I ask, is, because I cannot yet find that it held more than two drachms: To wave many places, consider a little ^w one, where *discour-*

*Libr. 7. }
Meth. M. d.
cap. 11.*

sing of *Hiera Picra*, and its use, he tells us, — *Utiliusq; est eo (Pharmaco) sicco ex aquâ uti duorum parvorum Cochleariorum mensurâ, ubi mediocriter, & medio quodam modo, eo uti studemus; nam maximus ejus modus, ac Absolutissimus, est duorum non utique Parvorum, sed Magnorum, potio in aquæ temperatæ Cyathis tribus: Minimus unius parvi:* Whence, I think, this inference may be made, That if *Galen's* largest spoon contained four drachms, then he gave of *Hiera Picra* an ounce at a dose; which I never yet could see proved; but if four drachms of it was

was the most he used to give, then his largest spoon contained but two drachms : You must excuse me for calling it *Galen's* greatest spoon, (though I think indeed it was his greatest,) whereas he uses only these three, *Magnum*, *Parvum*, *Minimum*. *Sylvius*, *Lacuna*, and others, will have it to hold but one drachm, half a scruple, two grains, and two fifths of a grain ; others set it at two drachms ; but there are none that I see put it
er.

Paulus Ægineta, *Trallianus*, *Actuarius*, and many more, do follow *Galen*, both

in the manner of preparing *Diacodion*, and in the dose ; only *Ætius* (after he hath also told us, — *Datur moderata mensura duorum cochleariorum* ; and that we may increase or take from that dose, according to the condition of the Patient, &c.)

× Tetrabib.
2. Serm. 1.
cap. 133.

is something more positive, proceeding thus, — × *Certè ex eo quod ex capitibus Papaveris Thebaici præparatur datur ad summum uncia una, talis est descriptio Galeni hujus Pharmaci. Exhibeo autem ipsum non solum somno indigentibus ad vesperam, & ad tussim ; sed etiam insaniâ laborantibus post venæsectionem, & febricitibus vehementer,*

menter, & quibus os ventris intolerabiliter perustum est, &c. Et non solum semel, sed iterum; & non solum in februm vigore, sed etiam ante vigorem, & ante manifestam concoctionem, in quibus Vigilia, aut caliditas acris & magna hominem affligunt; and then tells us, how he tempered it with *Aacetum*, *Mulsu* simplex, *Mel Rosaceum*, *Omphacomeli*, &c. as he judged fitting.

y *Mesue* prepares it, *De Antid.* somewhat otherwise, (and ^{lib.3.} his composition we do mostly follow,) allowing sixty drachms of each kind of the heads, black and white, to four pounds of rain-

rain-water : We allow eight ounces of the white, and six ounces of the black, so that there is but the difference of eight drachms in the whole composition, in case that defect be not made up again in the preparation : Compare our two Dispensatories : Mesue tells us only that it is, *Syrupus ad catarrhum, & tussim, causam insomnii* ; but ^z Sylvius is more particular, — *Somnum quoque conciliatum per se refrigerando & humectando, sumptus uncium duabus horâ somni* ; which is the largest dose I have yet read of.

^z Annotat.
in Mesu.

Sir, I have traced this
Di-

Diacodion thorow so many Ages, on purpose to ask you this one question, viz. Whether you judge it warrantable and safe to give six drachms of it, (in such a Patient as is before described,) with such other things as are before spoke of, the first day the Pox appear; and on the third day to give six ounces of it; and two ounces every day, for five or six days following? So much was taken at least, and more intended; for of twenty ounces and six drachms which were directed, four ounces miscarried. Might it not have been the safer way of the

two to have closed with
Galen, treating of this ve-
 ry symptome?—^a*Fure ergò,*
 lib. 13. Meth. M. cap. 31. *cùm in summo incremento*
sunt, iis vitiis, quæ Pervi-
gilio, & Delirio infestant,
Perfusiones ex papaverum
capitibus applicabimus.

But there is one thing
 must needs be spoke to,
 which I foresee may be ob-
 jected ; much of what is
 aforesaid is grounded upon
 the supposition that our *Va-*
riolæ, and *Morbilli*, were
 known to the Greeks un-
 der the *Exanthemata*, &c.
 which *Mercurialis* hath
 learnedly indeavoured to
 disprove ; (to pass by the
 contest betwixt *Manardus*
 and

and *Valeriola* about the *Herpetes veterum*, whether they be our *Morbilli*; and that betwixt *Marcianus* and *Valesius*, concerning the *Peticulæ*) 'Tis true he has so, and therefore we will not fall out about the name, it being readily confess'd that the knowledge we borrow from the Antients in this Disease, is as small as, almost, in any other: But yet if I make it appear that *Mercurialis* his judgment, as to the Nature and Cure of them, was the same with other mens whom I have cited, then certainly that Objection signifies the very next to nothing; Let

b lib. 1. de
Morb. Puer.
cap. 2.

us therefore hear that most
learned man speak for him-
self; ^b *Variolæ & Morbilli*
solent plerunq; ad salutem
terminari, eò quòd plerunq;
etiam est veluti Criticus Na-
turæ Motus : then discour-
sing about *Phlebotomy*, and
approving of it, he at
length comes to *Pharmacie*
in this manner---*Nequa-*
quam utendum est medica-
mentis vehementioribus, tum
quia Medicus semper voca-
tur, quando jam fervor &
ebullitio est in sanguine : tum
quia medicamento operatio
turbat materiam ab opere;
Cùm enim motus ille sit penè
totus criticus, præceptum
habemus à Medicis omnibus,
Mo-

ost Movente Naturâ nihil agen-
 m- dum esse, nisi ipsa imper-
 illi- fectè moveat; intelligere ve-
 em- rò an perfectè moveat in ini-
 aq- tio non possumus. — Utor
 ta- autem Clysteribus, & Glandibus,
 ar- ad alvum ipsam sub-
 nd- ducendam. Soon after thus,
 at Reliquum curationis horum
 cie morborum totum videtur esse
 a- positum in auxiliandâ Natu-
 a- ra expellente, which is agree-
 m- able to what he said be-
 a- fore — Quandoquidem Cardo
 hujus Curationis est hic, ut à
 m- partibus internis ad exter-
 io- nas revellantur ichores mor-
 e; bidi. Nay he goes higher,
 à- Ceterùm si rem exactè aesti-
 m- memus, multum abest, ut ul-
 s, la præservatio his morbis de-
 beat,

beatur, quandoquidem statim
 atq; præcognoscitur hoc ge-
 nus morbi, duos tantum sco-
 pos solent habere Medici-
 num, ut auxilientur Na-
 turæ expellenti: ut præfer-
 vent quominus in hac ex-
 pulsione partes internæ, &
 externæ corporis, aliquid pa-
 tiantur,—A vino abstinен-
 dum erit, donec penitus fi-
 nita sit febris, & omnia ac-
 cidentia: quod si Pueri, ut
 morosi esse solent, vinum ve-
 lint, concedendum est par-
 cissimè, pauciferum, atq; in
 ipso immaceranda sunt olera
 refrigerantia, ut Endivia,
 &c.—Moderatus somnus es-
 se debet, & potius vigilan-
 dum, quàm dormiendum:

At.

*Abstinendum autem maximè
ab oleis omnibus, à Narcoti-
cis, atq; etiam ab emplasticis :
A Narcoticis, à Refrigeran-
tibus, quia repellunt materi-
am intrò, & consequenter
Fluxibus Intestinorū* (might
he not also have said *Vigi-
liis ?*) *occasionem præbent ;*
which scattered pieces be-
ing laid together seem to
bespeak the Authors free
consent, that the Antients
and he agreed in the Thing,
only some difference they
had about the Name of it.

But a Caution, or two,
will be here requisite: First,
I do acknowledge that †
sleep promotes sweat, and
insensible Perspiration, and

† vid. Arist.
in Probl.
Sect. 2. 16.

D

con-

consequently that *Narcotiques*, if rightly used, do also prove *Diaphoretiques*: *Sanctorius* hath observed, as indeed all do, that ^c *somno concentrantur humores, unitur calor influens innatus, &c.* Nay, that Perspiration is so furthered by placide sleep, that in seven hours space no less than ^d fifty ounces may exhale insensibly through the pores of a mans body; And *Platerus* his reasons, beside every days experience, do so sufficiently evidence the truth of the latter, that I shall not need appeal to the famous Compositions of *Theriaca, Mithridatium, Philonium*

Sect. 4.
Aph. 46.

Aph. 1.
Sect. ejusd.

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lonium, Diascordinum, &c:

In the next place I am apt to yield that *Narcotiques* are, as they call it, corrected by Vinegar, and those things that are Acide; which is done, (as some phrase it) *Sulphuris narcotici vim infringendo*, by breaking the strength of, and as it were, fixing the *Narcotique* Sulphure: but whether Oyl of *Vitriol* have the same effect I much question, especially if ^e *Caneparius* saith true; he tells us ^{e de Atram. descript. 6.} that *Vitriolum est integra* ^{cap. 15. & 17} *Medicinæ Officina*, and that its Spirit *Universale est remedium, quod maximè ad omnia ferè conducit*, and a-

mongst others this for one,
 —*Spiritus acidus vitrioli*
 (which comes off betwixt
 the *Phlegma* and the Corre-
 sive Oyl) *vigilias aufert,*
conciliatq; somnum; and I
 dare say he was as well skil-
 led in the *Spagyricall* Art
 as our present Doctor : But
 pray then tell me, whether
 the giving of *Narcotiques*
 with wine doth not very
 much quicken their opera-
 tion ? I am sure *Diascori-*
des saith, that Hemlock gi-
 ven with wine works stron-
 ger, that is, kills sooner ;
 perhaps as much because
 Wine it self is a *Narcotique*,
 as for any other reason; and
 this conceit seems to be fa-
 voured

voured by those who are the greatest Patrons of Wine; for *Whitaker* saith that — *Vinum dilutum* (I suppose he means the truly δινος ὁλιγοφώρ of the Antients, by *Prædominat cum naturali aquositate in se*) *videtur remedium feбри specificè ordinatum* —^f *Nam ejus* f de sanguin. Uyæ. pa. 71. 72, 73. *qualitate Narcoticâ colligat sensus, & somnum reconciliat, &c.* However, it may be asked, I think, upon very good grounds, whether soporiferous Medicines given disorderly do not sometimes occasion *Deliria* and *Madness*? Observators shew some examples; and, if I mistake not, this

is of the same Nature.

The Oyl of *Vitriol* you see was given in no small Doses, it was directed *ad Aciditatem intensam, & intensiorem*: I can indeed subscribe to a great deal of *Caneparius* his Encomium, *Si æquè administretur Spiritus acidus vitrioli, omnibus ferè corporis præpurgati affectibus medetur, putredinem enim aciditate suâ arcet, ac summâ partium tenuitate obstructions pellit, sanguinemq; impurum reficit, humiditates superfluas absorbet, &c.* But then may not some question be made concerning his—*Si æquè administretur?* I cannot in
this

this case say (though I wish I could) that too much of it doth make way for an *Hectique*; but considering what ^g *Hippocrates* and ^h *Galen* judge of *Oxymel*, and its use, me thinks this scruple may be proposed;

g lib. de viſt.
rat. in Acutis
h Comment.
2. in eundem
Text. 24. &c.
ad 38.

If it be true that the more diluted *Oxymel* be moſt proper in acute Fevers, and that which is leſs ſharp (τὸ ἁλίστον ἔπιτοξο) be the beſt—*Oſ fauces q; humectare, ſputum educere, ſitim ſedare, flatum diſcutere, urinas movere*, and leaſt hurtful to the In- teſtines, Lungs, &c. (parts, of all other, moſt ſubject to inconveniencies in this particular Diſeaſe) And if

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the stronger *Oxymel*, being more intensely Acide (τὸ καίτα ὀξύ) doth in some cases do hurt by hindering expectoration (notwithstanding that in the general it is a great Incider, and even in stuffings of the Lungs may be very usefull, *πολλαχῇ μὲν ἐν χρεῖσιν*) and rendring the humor viscou, glutinous, tenacious, or what you'll call it, (*προσεγλίσχεν τε καὶ ἐβλάψεν*) being it doth more potently dry, bind up as it were, and streighten: Nay, considering that even ⁱ *Helmont* tells us how he suffocated Feavers by but giving some of these penetrating drops (*aliquot guttas*) in the

i de Victus
rat'one.

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the Patients drink, (not in
so large measure as *Crollius*
would have it, whose only
boundary is , *quòd Dentes*
non stupefaciant) and that
all Acidity, save that in the
stomach, is ^k praternatural ^{k Blas hum.}
and inimicous as infalli-
bly curdling the Cruor, e-
specially when it is extrava-
sated, as in Plurifies, Inflam-
mations of the Lungs, &c.
(I think he might have ad-
ded the small Pox too) and
that no Remedies in such
cases are proper but those
which take off this adventi-
tious Acidity (*peregrinã aci-*
ditatem conceptam in Archeo,
as [he ^l there calls it) *Quæ* ^{l Pleur. Fur.}
tollunt acorem , & ad dia-
pho-

phoresin disponunt cruorem, dolorem pacant, quia aciditatem extinguunt; And withal remembring that Non Calidum, aut Frigidum, &c. sunt Morbi: sed Acidum, Acre, Acerbum, &c. according to Hippocrates; may not I say, upon those and the like considerations, this Scruple be proposed, viz. whether Septalius his Caution be not here of some use, ^m who in Acute, and Malignant Feavers, advises that acide medicines should be given moderately, to the end they may cool, attenuate, absterge, resist putrefaction, promote sweat, and by penetrating, make the more

m Lib. 2.
Sect. 37.

more way for other apt Medicaments ; but if taken over liberally, do they not by their too much austerity, binding and drying, frequently pervert the designs of Nature, and (amongst other bad effects) occasion incurable obstructions, &c.

There are some other particulars in the abovesaid Case, which might not improperly be taken notice of, but as the learned *Cassaubonus* (animadverting upon *Athenæus*) seems not much to mind the description of *Hercules* his greedy eating till he comes to the shaking of his ears, and there

n Lib. 10.

there fixes a *Notemus*, —

ⁿ *Pingit autem Epicharmus*

γραφικότελα *Herculem tuburci-*

nantem: qui præ vorandi

aviditate faucibus, maxillâ

dentibus omnibus & naso

quoq; sonum edat: Sed No-

temus quod ait, postremò:

αὐτὸ δ' ἔσται τ' ὑπερπρόσωπον ἔσθ' ἡ τῶν

nam reliqua plus audias ha-

bent quàm miraculi, So shall I

at present pass by things of

less remark, which would be

troublesome to you in ma-

king me the more tedious,

contenting my self with the

expectation of your defini-

tive sentence in those which

do not altogether seem to

be less then wonderful.

You see, Sir, how easie a
thing

thing it was to have patch'd
 this *Rhapsody* (if you'l not
 play the Critick) up to
 the form of a set Discourse,
 which yet on purpose I
 have declined ; not that I
 am of the number of those
 who (as *Sennertus* some-
 where has it) had rather
 tell tales with the Antients,
 then speak truth with Mo-
 derns, (*profiteri non eru-
 buerunt, Se malle cum A-
 ristotele, vel Galeno, er-
 rare : quàm cum Recentio-
 rum aliquo verum dicere*)
 but that if it be my for-
 tune to be out of the way,
 I ever loved to have good
 Company : However, for
 fear of being hit with *Lo-
 qui*

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qui nescit, at tacere non potest,
I shall but once more beg
your pardon, and then
take leave to subscribe my
self,

July 10. 1662.

Sir, Your &c.



SIR,

NOthing but Obedience can excuse my meddling with a Province that has been already by you so perfectly administered : It being as much as to say, to offer to water the Sea, or light a Candle to the Sun. Indeed you, having forestalled the Market, have saved me the labour of speaking any thing to the purpose ; so that no impertinence of mine can want a colourable plea, I being enjoyned to deliver
my

my opinion, and yet nothing left me to discourse on. Otherwise though it be justly questioned whether *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, and the rest of the truly ancient, had any explicate knowledge of the Small Pox and Measles; yet because Nurses and old women do pretend to speak Aphorismes of them, and to be able to cure them as dextrously as the best Physicians, I might make bold to put in with that crowd, and venture my rude and crude conceptions of this subject amongst the true *Idiotæ*, the vulgar of the vulgar. And, I know not by

by what fate, Physitians of late have more lost their credit in these diseases then ever : witness the severe judgment of the world in the cases of the Duke of *Gloucester* and the *Princess Royal* ; so that now they stick not to say, with your *Agrippa*, that at least in these a Physitian is more dangerous then the malady : And I with this late scandal by you related have not strongly helped to confirm them in their misprision. Neither the shortness of my reading and memory, nor the thinness of my Library will suffer me to deal in Quotati-

ons so plentifully as you have done, nor is it your desire: I shall therefore only follow your Commisſion, and briefly and plainly deliver my thoughts concerning the method that was obſerved in the cure by you related, regulating my ſelf more by my own ſmall reaſon, and the experience of theſe latter Ages, then by the Authority of the Ancients, who ſeem in no diſeaſes ſo obſcure and imperfect as in theſe.

As to my opinion of the Doctors Preſcripts, in general, truth forces me to ſay, that they are extreamly
con-

confused ; a meer *Chaos* of Medicines, immethodically thrown together : *Frigida ubi certant calidis, humentia siccis, Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus.* For cooling you have, *Aqu. pap. lactuc. frag. ros. dam. diacod.* for heating, *Alkermes*, sufficiently bridled by the coolers, for fear it should do good ; and, that they may want nothing, there is *Syr. Violar.* for a purger. For the rest, I shall Answer according to your *Quæries* particularly.

First, You demand whether *Variolarum eruptio* be not a critical motion of Nature, and therefore to

be promoted, not hindered. I answer in the affirmative ; and if I erre in this, I think I erre with all mankind ; I am sure, with all that I ever heard or read : What can it be less, when it is evidently that evacuation by which, if it rightly proceeds , Nature constantly terminates the disease, and clears the mass of blood in its malign putredinous ferment , and without which it never fails to sink into ruine ?

The next *Quære* consequent to this is about the use of *Diacodion* in this case : Truly, though I am so far convinc'd by *Plater's* argu-

arguments, and experience, that I cannot wholly condemn it, because, at least with other Medicines, it provokes sweat egregiously ; yet this I humbly conceive it does not as proper sudorifiques do, by its heat and tenuity of parts, but by accident ; that is, partly by giving truce to Nature in easing pain, and procuring sleep, by which the spirits are recruited, and so better enabled to separate and throw off the matter by the pores ; partly by uniting and concentrating the same spirits, and, not a little, by stopping all other evacuations, as Purging,

Vomiting, &c. besides that, it is a known and confessed truth, That sleep it self, which it procureth, *quâ* sleep, hinders all other evacuations but those by the skin ; only transpiration and sweat it increases.

This is certain, that *Diacodion* does extreamly thicken, and, as it were, quag the humours ; and this appears, first by its consistence, and *modus substantiæ* ; for it is Mucilaginous and Unctuous, next to Emplastick : Secondly, from its use amongst all men ; hence it is given in suffocative Catarrhes, and all manner of violent Flux-

es, where the indication is to condense an over-thin and turgent humour. You have very learnedly and largely proved, That all the Ancients, (you might have added, all the Moderns that are in their wits) never use it but sparingly, and *urgente sympto-
mate plusquam morbo* : but here, by your relation, was no such necessity, no tendency to a *Delirium* or *Phrenitis*, no intense Fever, but his eruptions at first kindly and hopefull, only that he did not, it seems, sleep altogether so soundly as when he was in health. And though I

commend not the Doctor's giving six drachms of it, at the beginning, upon so small an account, yet it might better have been endured, if he had not joyned it in Commission with other vehement coolers, which yet more restrained and præcipated that perfective and depurative ebullition and fermentation, by which Nature is enabled first to separate, and then to exclude the peccant humour : Nay, though that might be excused, yet after that, to make it his Patients constant diet for some days together, and that in those extravagant doses,

doses, I cannot imagine from whom he should learn it, unless from the Turks, when he was at *Constantinople*; and they, you know, make *Opium*, *Diacodions* elder brother, their daily bread.

As to your next *Quære*, of the use of Wine in this Fever, I find all that I meet afraid of it, because it increases the Fever, and incites the ebullition too much, and withal drives the humours and vapours to the head, to the great endangering of a furious *Delirium* or *Phrenitis*, to which this disease is very subject, it being its most usual

usual *Catastrophe*, when it proves fatal. Those that speak most favourably of it, do rather indulge than commend it, and that, as you judiciously observe, only after the eruption, very small wine, and very little of it, much diluted, and that too most in respect of the custom of the Patient, according to that Aphorism in *Hippocrates*, *Consuetudo licet paulò deteriora melioribus non consuetis minùs molesta sunt*. Nor is your conjecture improbable, that Wine, partly by its proper narcotickness, and partly by its thinness of parts, serving it insted of a vehicle,

bicle, may make *Diacodion* more stupefying then it is by its self; and possibly upon that account the old *Athenians* poisoned their condemned persons with Hemlock mixed with a little Wine; though on the other side Authors report, that good store of Wine is Hemlocks proper Antidote: But we will not blame the Doctor for this, seeing it was his principal scope to stupefy and procure rest.

As to your *Quære* of this Oyl of *Vitriol*, (I hope he meant the Spirit, for there is great difference) I cannot believe *Caneparinus* that Spi-
ritus

ritus virioli acidus doth
 cause sleep : If that were so,
 it would be seen every day,
 its use being so ordinary ;
 and, I could never see any
 thing in practise to favour
 such a conceit : Perhaps
Caneparius (and, you know,
 Chymists love to speak my-
 stically) means *Extractum*
Vit. Narcoticum, or *Sulphur*
Vit. Narcoticum, or the like
 preparations of it ; Nor do
 I think the Doctor so much
 a Chymist as to adde this
 Spirit for a corrector of *O-*
pium ; I suspect him of no
 such subtilty, nor possibly
 would so rude and imper-
 fect a mixture be able to do
 it : However, if that were
 his

his design , he may thank himself that his Patient never slept quietly till he slept his last ; for, it seems, by this he so over-corrected his *Narcotique*, that he totally disarmed it , and pulled down with one hand what he built with the other. Nor can I absolutely prohibit the use of Acid things in this Feaver , because , as *Willis* saith, they coagulate the blood ; for, if so, how could they be permitted in other pestilent Feavers , which all, as well as this, depend upon coagulation, according to him ; and what more ordinary in those feavers, then the use of Acids,

as

as *Succus, Limon. Citri, Lujule, Aurant : Spiritus Diatrion*, &c. Nay, he himself with great success uses *Spiritus Corn: cerv.* Nay, if Acids produced this sad effect, they would not be safe in any kind of Feaver, no not in state of health. Nor doth his experiment evince, that, because these Acid Spirits being poured upon blood reaking hot, and newly taken from the vein, do produce first an Ebullition, then a Coagulation of it, therefore they must have the same operation upon the mass of blood, being taken inward; for, as *Helmont* pertinently ob-

ob-

observes, they come to the
 blood much broken and al-
 tered by the concoctions
 and ferments of the parts
 that they pass through in
 their long journey. Nor
 do I, with the Chymists,
 deifie these Acid spirits
 and Liquors though on the
 other side, I cannot per-
 swade my self to believe
 what *Galen*, and the rest,
 say contrary to all experi-
 ence and themselves, that
 the stronger *Oxymel* doth
 (as you cite them) as it
 were curdle the *Serum san-*
guinis, and render it viscous
 and tenacious; for besides
 that *Oxymel* is reckoned by
 themselves, and all men, a
 great

great incider and attenuater (which is just contrary to curdling) if it had that faculty, both they and we were mad to give it in *Asthma's* and other stuffings of the Lungs by tough humors, besides all contumacious obstructions of the *Viscera*, which I conceive depend upon nothing else but viscous and coagulated *serum*. Nay more, we see Vinegar not to coagulate, but to attenuate *serum* out of the body; we see how it dissolves other viscous bodies, as the most tenacious gummes that are: Nay more, how it and its Spirit dissolve the hardest stones,

stones, and other cognate Acid Liquors, as *Spiritus salis, Nitri, Aq: Reg: Fort: &c.* open and dissolve the closest metals : Yet I do not deny, but that over much Acidity by accident may thicken the *serum* and phlegm, that is, by streightening of the Lungs, so occasioning the retention of it so long, that by the heat of the part it is made thick and viscous. In summe, my quarrel to the use of Spirit of *vitriol* in this great quantity is, That being added to cool Liquors, by its pierceingness and subtilty of parts it renders them far more cooling, and withal,

F by

by its astringency (which is eminent in *Vitriol*, and more or less in all Acids) it beats down and præcipitates that defæcative fermentation of the blood before mentioned, and moreover hinders Expectoration, which is so necessary in this Disease, the Lungs being here always much oppressed and afflicted, as appears by the *dyspnœa* almost always accompanying it, and the Cough which for the most part doth both attend it, and long survive it; not neglecting your other Exceptions against it, as its galling and exulcerating the stomach, Cuts, and

and other parts, &c. but passing them over as by you pre-occupied.

No wonder then if they flatted and sunk in, I mean the Pox, and the matter running to the head, there insued first *deliria*, and then death, there being so much industry used by *Narcoticks*, *Coolers*, and *Stypticks*, to thicken the humours, restrain the perfective Ebullition, and bind in the Spirits, the only way to hinder Eruption; No wonder, I say, that the humours thus retained caused first continued watching, then *Deliria* or *Phrensy*, &c. Nor

can he clear himself by charging it upon the *Clyster*; for, in the time of E-bullition, clysters are commended and used by all men, both to keep the Feaver from immoderate increasing, and to rid away part of the matter, that nature may be the better able to expel the rest; besides that, it is Natures proper Method; for we see, for the most part, this Feaver begins with Vomiting, Stools, or both, which, if they cease before the Eruption, make the Disease the shorter and easier, and the Pox the fewer. More-
over

over if this Clyster, or the Patients own Purge of Whey and Roses, had done this mischief, it must have been by causing a loosness (which never insued) and the Pox would presently after have flatted, not at so great a distance of time, whereas then they came out pretty well, and never sunk in till the Doctor had for some days tried his experiments on him.

Thus I have furnished you with *Narcotick Bum-fodder*, fit to be preferred to the same Physical place that M^r Doctors Prescriptions richly deserve: I must plead

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plead a just excuse from
your command, and my
own, and your want of
time ; and rest

*Your affectionate and
devoted Brother.*

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ny
of

ed